

CLEWS ON LINER THAT CARRIED SPY

U. S. Will Seek to Trace German Plotters by Words Muckersheim Dropped.

Representatives of the Department of Justice are awaiting with much interest the arrival of the steamship Vauban from Buenos Ayres, which is expected to dock at Pier 12 Sunday afternoon or Monday.

It is believed that Captain Byrne, master of the vessel, may have some interesting details concerning the actions of Conrad Muckersheim, the German spy who was taken from the Vauban by officers from a British cruiser that intercepted the Vauban on her way from Bahia to Rio de Janeiro. Little is known here about Muckersheim, except that he is alleged to have been responsible for the fire in the Bethlehem steel plant at South Bethlehem on November 10, which caused damage to 800 four-inch guns for the Allies and destroyed property worth \$4,000,000.

The name "Muckersheim" is believed to be assumed, and it is the hope of the Secret Service men to learn from Captain Byrne and other officers of the Vauban what information the British naval officers may have obtained from the prisoner when he was taken from the liner.

It was rumored yesterday that a fellow passenger and close friend of Muckersheim had been deported on the Vauban from Buenos Ayres, and would most likely be a source of much information.

Details concerning the identity of Muckersheim may lead to the capture of others who were associated with the fugitive, and who are still engaged in plotting schemes in this country.

The Federal grand jury resumed its examination yesterday of witnesses who have been called to tell what they know about strikes in various munition plants in this country.

WILLETT AND GUARD IN 5TH AVE. STROLL

Convict Did Not Eat Dinner with Family, Cropsey Learns.

An amended version of William Willett's junketing trip from White Plains to Great Meadow Prison, made public by James C. Cropsey, District Attorney of Kings County, yesterday, eliminates the report that the convict had dinner with his family at Rockaway last Sunday night. In most of the other essentials, however, Mr. Cropsey's charges are upheld by the confession of Charles Stewart, the prison guard who accompanied Willett.

Stewart said that he and Willett arrived in New York at 8 p. m. Sunday. After they had had dinner in a hotel on Forty-second Street, Willett said he expected to meet a friend in the Grand Central Terminal to talk over the payment of his \$1,000 fine. The friend did not appear, Stewart informed Mr. Cropsey. Willett made a telephone call. Then he suggested

that they find something to do, because the friend would arrive about midnight.

They strolled around the streets for several hours, Stewart said. In the course of a walk on Fifth Avenue Willett pointed out his old office to the guard. When they returned to the terminal, shortly before midnight, Willett announced, after he had made several telephone calls, that his friend could not meet him, owing to the illness of his wife. They bought two tickets for the 12:25 train to Albany.

After breakfast at the Hotel Stantwix, in Albany, they walked around until 9 o'clock, made a twenty-minute call at Superintendent Riley's office, and then lingered around some more because Willett expected his mysterious friend to come up on the Empire State Express from New York. Before the train came in, however, Willett learned that the friend had failed him again.

It was then time for the train to leave for Great Meadow, and they ran to the station. Willett, twenty yards ahead of Stewart, caught the last moving car, and the guard was left behind.

MRS. MOHR WILTS I. V. BROKAW'S SKIN AT DEATH THREAT

Sherry Building, Largest Item in Clothier's Estate, Valued at \$2,900,000.

POLICE CHIEF TELLS COMPANY'S BONDS LEFT TO THREE SONS

Defence Tries to Show Negroes and Chauffeur Were Coerced — \$5,000 Their "Price."

By F. F. VAN DE WATER.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Providence, R. I., Jan. 13.—For the first time since she was placed on trial for conspiring with three negroes in the murder of her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, the indifferent demeanor of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr deserted her for a moment to-day. Holding a black-bordered handkerchief to her eyes, she wept, a lonely little figure among her lawyers, who paid no heed to her tears.

It was her own veiled prediction of the fate which almost claimed her rival, Miss Emily G. Burger, that roused emotion in Mrs. Mohr. On last August 31 Miss Burger was shot down by the side of Dr. Mohr from ambush on the Washington Road. She lived and the physician died. A year before the tragedy the jealous wife had written to the girl's brother-in-law, George W. Rooks, of Providence.

"Will Never Come Out Alive." This letter, scribbled on a correspondence card, was read to the jury to-day by Abbott Phillips, Assistant Attorney General. It follows:

"Dear Mr. Rooks: Just a line to ask you to tell your sister-in-law, Emily Burger, if she dares to go to my Newport home again she will never come out alive. I am giving her fair warning; no matter what the outcome will be, I will see it through. I was told about her buying linen at Gladding's for Dr. Mohr.

"I do hope you will try and straighten matters, and I know you can't stop her from going to dinner with him, but she will have a sad ending if she keeps aggravating me. My home is being watched, and if I should leave Newport this summer my home will be watched just the same, and should I get word I shall come right on. The world is with me in my sorrow. I am heart-broken."

Before the prosecutor had blundered more than half way through the communication Mrs. Mohr was in tears. By the time he had concluded her slim shoulders were shaking violently. Leaning forward on the desk before her, she cried miserably and silently.

The letter with its grim prophecy was listed as exhibit 2, for the state. Exhibit 1 is the bull which was recovered from the brain of Mrs. Mohr's dead husband.

Wrote It When "Frenzied." According to Chief Inspector William F. O'Neil, of the Providence police, whose testimony occupied the entire session of the court to-day, Mrs. Mohr told him, when arrested and confronted with the card, that she had written it in one of her "frenzied" moments.

Miss Burger, excited by her so, she told the inspector, that at times she did not know what she was doing. While the state scored a point in the admission of the letter in evidence, it was blocked by the defense in an effort to introduce the alleged confessions of Heals, the chauffeur, and Brown, one of the supposed murderers. Heals's confession was written by the chief inspector and signed by the negro. Brown's was unsigned.

All day O'Neil stood in the witness box answering flimsy and early the questions aimed at him. His direct examination, by the state, was short; his cross-examination by William H. Lewis and John B. Edwards, negro lawyers for Brown and Spellman, and John J. Fitzgerald, for Mrs. Mohr, was interminable. The state, it is rumored, is still on the stand.

In his direct examination O'Neil told of Brown's confession that he shot Dr. Mohr because Mrs. Mohr wanted him to. He said that Spellman and Brown explained to him that the woman had promised her three confederates, Brown, Spellman and Heals, \$5,000 for the murder.

He then gave the account of the conversation he had with Heals when the chauffeur was confronted with Spellman, and asked to identify him: "Heals said: 'Yes, Spellman shot Dr. Mohr once, and Brown shot the doctor twice.' I called Brown in and told him what Heals had said. He said: 'It must be so if he said so.' I said: 'Is this the truth?' He said: 'Yes.' Brown said that he shot the doctor because Mrs. Mohr had told him to do so."

According to the chief inspector, Brown and Spellman agreed with this statement of their fellow. Several police officials were with Inspector O'Neil at this examination.

Laid His Hands on Brown. When the state concluded its questioning Lewis examined the witness, trying to establish that the negroes had been coerced into confession. The big, splendidly built lawyer, sometime captain of an Amherst football team and a graduate of Harvard Law School, boomed away for an hour and a half in the hope of establishing this admission. O'Neil admitted that he had laid his hands on Brown "firmly, but gently—only enough to prevent him from escaping."

Fitzgerald, short of build and temper, proceeded to attack the big policeman's testimony in the afternoon session. He tried to bring out that O'Neil had been prejudiced from the time of the murder in favor of the theory that Mrs. Mohr had brought about the death of her husband.

The chief inspector admitted that her name had first been introduced into the case by Mr. Rooks, Miss Burger's brother-in-law, on the night of the crime. He denied, however, that Rooks had accused Mrs. Mohr of complicity. "Didn't Rooks say to Heals this night," Fitzgerald barked. "You know Mrs. Mohr framed up the plan to get Dr. Mohr and Miss Burger?" "If he didn't hear him?" "Weren't you in the room with him and Heals?" "Yes; but I heard no such remark."

Later O'Neil said that Spellman in his confession first accused Mrs. Mohr of instigating the crime.

PRESIDENT HERE JAN. 27

Will Address Railroad and Moving Picture Diners. Washington, Jan. 13.—President Wilson accepted to-day an invitation to speak at the annual dinner of the Moving Picture Board of Trade of America, in New York, on January 27. The President is to speak at the dinner of the Railroad Business Association earlier the same evening. "Preparedness" is expected to be the theme of both addresses.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street. Phone Greeley 2626.

Continuing today and tomorrow

Semi-annual Sale of Saks-made Overcoats

for Men

Reduced from

\$45 \$40 \$38 \$35—to

\$29

(A small charge for alterations)

These overcoats are our regular stock only, Saks-made, not anonymous, and in them you will find all those elegancies of finish and originalities of style which have made the name of Saks a by-word for overcoats of distinction, whether the design be one of daring or decorum.

Some overcoats are cut down to their worth—these overcoats are cut below it.

Continuing today and concluding tomorrow

The Semi-annual Sale of Saks Suits for Men

Reduced from

\$38, \$35, \$30 and \$28 to

\$23.00

(A small charge for alterations)

For today only—an important offering of

Men's Fur-Lined Coats

At a substantial reduction on former prices

THESE coats are taken from our regular stock, and should prove an attractive investment.

\$60 Fur-Lined Coats, now \$45

Of black broadcloth, lined with full furred muskrat skins. Embellished with large beaver collar.

Fur-Lined Coats Reduced to \$95.50

5 Coats formerly \$159.50 10 Coats formerly \$125.00

12 Coats formerly \$129.50 14 Coats formerly \$100.00

Black broadcloth and Burberry fancy shells, with selected muskrat fur lining. Other, heavier or Persian lamb collars.

Mink-Lined Broadcloth Coats \$275

Formerly \$375, reduced to

Only two left. Black broadcloth shells, lined with natural mink fur lining. Fine Persian lamb or other collar.

Mink-Lined Broadcloth Coat \$375

Formerly \$500, reduced to

One only at this price. Finest Eastern mink lining, with Persian lamb collar and facing to bottom of coat.

SEES WAR PERIL ON BOTH OCEANS

H. A. Wise Wood Pleads for Strong Army and Navy.

Watchful waiting as a governmental policy was denounced last evening by speakers at the dinner of the Hotel Association at the Waldorf as one that made the American abroad a man with no rights beyond his own borders.

Henry A. Wise Wood, the chief speaker, pointed to the numerous slaughters of Americans in Mexico as an evidence of the truth of his words.

"It is obvious," he declared, after reminding the bonifaces what might happen to New York if Germany and Japan, singly or allied, attacked the United States, "that it is necessary for

us to equip ourselves at the earliest moment with a navy sufficiently strong to defend ourselves both in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to establish upon both coasts a mobile army of sufficient dimensions to repel the expeditions of both nations, if made at the same time.

"Not long ago the Mexicans began shooting some Americans and throwing others into jail. Had our government at that time followed the practice of Great Britain and of ancient Rome, its subjects would have been safe ever since. But our government did not."

"Instead," he warned Americans in Mexico that they were there at their own peril and that the protection of the Stars and Stripes no longer extended to them; that, in very fact, they were expatriates, with no rights in the world beyond their own borders, and that when abroad an American must consider himself a man without a flag and carry his life in his own hands. What an execrable state of facts!"

Mighty Good Pickings in Men's Mixture Sack Suits

Reduced to

\$25

Former prices up to \$35

Overcoats too—

Were \$22 to \$35

Now \$20

About March First we shall remove to our new building, 1457-1463 Broadway, at Forty-second St.

BROKAW BROTHERS

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

Subway Station at Door

New-York Life Insurance Co.,

346 & 348 Broadway, New York City.

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

To the Policy-holders and Public:

One year ago I stated that the European war would not have any material effect on our Company, notwithstanding the world-wide character of its business.

I now confirm that statement by facts based on experience that includes twelve added months of war.

In life insurance the financial effect of mortality is expressed by the per cent. which the total actual death losses of the year bear to the expected death losses according to the tables of mortality adopted by the state for valuation purposes. Through a period of years this per cent. (disregarding fractions) has been as follows—

1912 Actual death losses	76% of the "expected"
1913 Actual death losses	73% of the "expected"
1914 Actual death losses	73% of the "expected" (5 months of war)
1915 Actual death losses	73% of the "expected" (12 months of war)

In all the world, from the beginning of hostilities up to January, 1916, seventeen months, we had in all the membership of the Company 534 separate war claims.

During the year 1915—

409 members of the Company were killed in war
448 members of the Company were killed by accident
707 members of the Company died of cancer
772 members of the Company died of pneumonia
950 members of the Company died of tuberculosis.

In the grim battle of life with its inevitable mortality and its unnecessary slaughter, the mortality of a world-war, even while it is being prosecuted, amongst a membership that is also world-wide, is about—

91% of that caused by accident in the same membership
58% of that caused by cancer in the same membership
53% of that caused by pneumonia in the same membership
43% of that caused by tuberculosis in the same membership.

A modern war cannot be localized. Electricity, steam, and the partial conquest of the air, have made the world so small that any great international upheaval shocks the whole of civilization. War under such conditions takes its toll impartially, and in these days the nation which is an "innocent bystander" suffers proportionately with the belligerents.

It is interesting to notice that this Company had, in seventeen months, war losses from seventeen countries, and that what may be called AMERICAN LOSSES exceed those of any belligerent country except in two instances:

United States (including Lusitania losses)	\$112,000
Australia	29,000
Austria-Hungary	105,500
Belgium	23,000
Canada	49,000
Great Britain	84,000
Russia	76,000

Only in France and Germany have the totals exceeded those of our own country.

Life insurance isn't designed merely for times of peace. It would confess its inability highly to serve humanity if it did not measurably cover all the risk naturally incurred by healthy men.

DURING THE YEAR 1915 NO POLICY-HOLDER OR BENEFICIARY, WHEREVER RESIDENT WAS DENIED A REASONABLY PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF ANY JUST CLAIM. WE HAVE IGNORED AND STILL IGNORE ALL MORATORIA, ALTHOUGH THESE REGULATIONS ARE INVOKED AGAINST US IN SOME PLACES.

In New Business we have done well. We have made good the natural shrinkage on an outstanding business of \$2,347,000,000 at the close of 1914, and increased the total amount to \$2,403,000,000 at the close of 1915.

Of the \$214,000,000 new business paid for in 1915 over \$200,000,000 was secured in the United States and Canada.

NO BOND ISSUED BY ANY BELLIGERENT COUNTRY AND HELD BY US WAS IN DEFAULT OF PRINCIPAL OR OF INTEREST AT THE CLOSE OF 1915.

Market values, as a whole, are a little lower than a year ago. Bonds of belligerent nations are quoted in our Annual Statement at the market where a quotation was obtainable, otherwise and in only one instance as of June 30, 1914.

THE INVESTMENTS OF THE YEAR (OUTSIDE OF LOANS ON POLICIES AND REAL ESTATE ACQUIRED THROUGH FORECLOSURE) WERE \$36,696,191.59

INVESTED TO PAY 5.13%

As follows:	
Railroad Bonds	6,829,045.94
INVESTED TO PAY 4.69%	
Foreign State and Municipal Bonds	10,060,612.78
INVESTED TO PAY 5.27%	
Provincial, City, County, School District and Township Bonds in the United States and Canada	7,567,624.66
INVESTED TO PAY 4.73%	
Miscellaneous	168,488.52
INVESTED TO PAY 4.84%	
Bond and Mortgage	7,692,482.89
Farm Loans	
INVESTED TO PAY 5.63%	
Loans on other Real Estate	4,377,936.80
INVESTED TO PAY 5.29%	

ANALYSIS AND EARNING POWER OF LEDGER ASSETS, DECEMBER 31, 1915:

Railroad Bonds (4.21%)	\$316,948,129.04
Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds (4.22%)	97,577,166.38
Policy Loans (5%)	156,987,817.23
Premium Notes (5%)	5,104,543.21
Mortgage Loans	
On Farms (5.62%)	11,897,263.39
On Other Real Estate (4.96%)	147,623,040.03
State and Municipal Bonds (4.21%)	63,498,136.80
Stocks (Received from Reorganizations) (8.99%)	294,671.88
Real Estate Owned (3.70%)	12,171,919.25
Collateral Loans (6%)	150,000.00
Miscellaneous Bonds (4.68%)	5,161,423.52
Cash (2.58%)	20,262,222.15
Total	\$837,676,332.88

Assets (market values) Dec. 31, 1915 \$822,917,849.85

Legal Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1915 699,353,383.57

Reserved (market values) for Dividends and Contingencies, Dec. 31, 1915 123,564,466.28

Income 1915 131,525,014.75

Paid Policy-holders in 1915 75,921,160.24

January 13, 1916.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President.